

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

**CASE NO. 24-CV-60984-ROSENBERG**

MELINDA MICHAELS,

Plaintiff,

v.

SEAWATER PRO LLC, et al.,

Defendants.

/

**ORDER SETTING STATUS  
CONFERENCE, CALENDAR CALL,  
PRETRIAL DEADLINES, AND TRIAL DATE, ORDER  
OF REQUIREMENTS, AND ORDER OF REFERENCE TO MEDIATION**

This Court enters the following Order to apprise the parties of the trial date in this case and to establish certain pretrial procedures. Many of the procedures delineated in this Order are unique to the undersigned, and, as a result, the parties should carefully review this Order. This Order establishes pretrial deadlines. It is the Court's intention that this Order will provide the parties with all of the information they need to litigate before this Court.

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The parties shall comply with the undersigned's rules as follows:

**1. TRIAL, CALENDAR CALL, AND STATUS CONFERENCE**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that the above-captioned cause is hereby set for **Trial** before the Honorable Robin L. Rosenberg, United States District Judge, at the United States District Court at 701 Clematis Street, Fourth Floor, Courtroom 1, West Palm Beach, Florida,<sup>1</sup> during the **four-week trial period commencing April 7, 2025 at 9:00 a.m.**, or as soon thereafter as the case may be called. **PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that **Calendar Call** will be held on **April 2, 2025 at 10:30 a.m.** and a **Status Conference** will be held on **February 19, 2025 at 10:00 a.m.** Unless the Court notifies the parties otherwise, the Court will conduct Calendar Call (or any other non-evidentiary hearing) by Zoom and the Court will distribute login information approximately one week prior to the proceeding.

**2. PRETRIAL DEADLINES**

**Discovery shall begin immediately**, and the parties shall adhere to the following schedule, which shall not be modified absent compelling circumstances:

**August 29, 2024:** Rule 26(a)(1)(A) Initial Disclosures (if not provided earlier).

**August 29, 2024:** Deadline to designate a mediator and to schedule a time, date, and place for mediation.

**September 30, 2024:** Joinder of Additional Parties and Amend Pleadings.

**September 30, 2024:** Mediation must be completed.

**October 14, 2024:** Any motions for class certification shall be filed.

**November 7, 2024:** The parties shall provide opposing counsel with a written list with the names and addresses of all primary/initial expert witnesses intended to be called at trial

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<sup>1</sup> Absent further order of the Court, every proceeding in this case will take place at the same location.

and only those primary/initial expert witnesses listed shall be permitted to testify. The parties shall also furnish opposing counsel with expert reports or summaries of its expert witnesses' anticipated testimony in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2). Within the 30 day period following this disclosure, the parties shall make their experts available for deposition. The experts' deposition may be conducted without further Court order.

**November 21, 2024:** The parties shall provide opposing counsel with a written list with the names and addresses of all rebuttal/responsive expert witnesses intended to be called at trial and only those rebuttal/responsive expert witnesses listed shall be permitted to testify. The parties shall also furnish opposing counsel with expert reports or summaries of its expert witnesses' anticipated testimony in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2).<sup>2</sup> Within the 30 day period following this disclosure, the parties shall make their experts available for deposition. The experts' deposition may be conducted without further Court order.

**Note:** The above provisions pertaining to expert witnesses do not apply to treating physicians, psychologists or other health providers.

**December 7, 2024:** All fact discovery shall be completed.

**December 23, 2024:** All expert discovery shall be completed.

**January 7, 2025:** All Pretrial Motions, including summary judgment motions, *Daubert* motions, and motions *in limine* shall be filed. *See* sections 10-11.

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<sup>2</sup> Nothing in this Order shall modify the requirements of the Federal Rules with respect to when an expert summary report may be produced in lieu of a full, written expert report; a party may produce a summary expert report only when the Federal Rules so permit.

**March 7, 2025:** The Pretrial Stipulation shall be filed. Designations of deposition testimony shall be made. Parties shall also exchange Rule 26(a)(3) witness and exhibit lists. *See* section 14.

**March 12, 2025:** Counter-designations of deposition testimony and objections to designations of deposition testimony shall be filed. Late designations shall not be admissible absent exigent circumstances.

**March 17, 2025:** Objections to counter-designations of deposition testimony and responses to objections to designations of deposition testimony shall be filed.

**March 19, 2025:** Responses to objections to counter-designations of deposition testimony shall be filed.

**March 21, 2025:** Jury Instructions or Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law shall be filed. The parties' joint statement of the case is due. The parties' joint trial plan is due. The parties shall file their finalized exhibit list and witness list. The parties' Notice of Intent to Seek Pretrial Adjudication of Deposition Designations, if applicable, is also due. *See* sections 5, 8, 13.

**March 24, 2025:** The parties' Notice of Remaining Issues that Require Adjudication is due. The parties' joint deposition designation notebook, if applicable, is due. *See* section 13.

In the event the parties are concerned with their ability to meet all pretrial deadlines and to be fully prepared to be able to try this case at the scheduled time, the parties may consider consenting to magistrate judge jurisdiction as a magistrate judge may be able to afford the parties greater latitude with respect to these deadlines. However, nothing in this Order shall preclude any party from moving for an extension of pretrial deadlines or a continuance of trial.

### **3. EXTENSIONS OF PRETRIAL DEADLINES**

Provided that all parties are in agreement, any pretrial deadline(s) *prior* to the deadline for the filing of dispositive motions may be modified without Court order by filing a joint notice indicating the new pretrial deadline(s) reached by agreement. A motion need not be filed. However, if the parties elect to modify deadlines<sup>3</sup> by agreement, the parties should not anticipate that the Court will modify other deadlines as a result of any possible prejudice to the parties. By way of example, if the parties extend the deadline for discovery, the parties should not anticipate that the Court will modify the deadline for dispositive motions. Furthermore, the parties are hereby on notice that if the parties extend the deadline for discovery, the Court will deem the parties to have waived any argument under Rule 56(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that a party cannot move for or defend against summary judgment because of the extension of the discovery deadline. Only when the parties seek and are unable to agree on a modification of a pretrial deadline or seek an extension of the deadline for dispositive motions or any deadline following the deadline for dispositive motions, should the parties file a motion with the Court. The parties may not utilize this procedure to extend the deadline to answer a pleading or to respond to a motion. If any party fails to follow the procedures in this order, the Court may deny the motion without prejudice.

The parties are cautioned that the Court will not grant continuances of the dispositive motion deadline or trial date lightly. Any motion requesting either of these forms of relief should contain **detailed** information in support of the motion, including the amount, timing, and type of discovery that was undertaken in the case. The Court's strong adherence to the dispositive deadline is for the parties' benefit. Because of the amount of time necessary for a dispositive motion to

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<sup>3</sup> The parties' modification of the deadline for discovery will not extend the time for any party to file a motion to compel. The deadline for discovery motion practice will be governed by the discovery deadline entered by the Court.

ripen and because of the significant amount of time the Court needs in order to properly evaluate and consider dispositive motions, the dispositive deadline must be set several months before trial. In the event the dispositive deadline is extended, an order granting dispositive relief may come too late to save the parties from unnecessary pretrial preparation costs and expenses. Finally, in the event the Court declines to extend any deadline, the parties have the option of consenting to magistrate judge jurisdiction which affords the parties greater flexibility with pretrial deadlines and a trial date.

#### **4. JURY TRIALS**

In addition to filing their proposed jury instructions and verdict form with the Clerk, the parties shall also submit A SINGLE JOINT SET of proposed jury instructions and verdict form in Word format directly to [Rosenberg@flsd.uscourts.gov](mailto:Rosenberg@flsd.uscourts.gov).<sup>4</sup> To the extent these instructions are based upon the Eleventh Circuit pattern jury instructions, counsel shall indicate the appropriate Eleventh Circuit pattern jury instruction upon which their instruction is modeled. All other instructions shall include citations to relevant supporting case law.

The Court wishes to impress upon the parties how important it is for the parties to devote serious consideration to their proposed jury instructions. The Court's review of proposed jury instructions is both time and labor intensive. When a party alters a legal position on a jury instruction at trial (as compared to the party's original position in the proposed instructions), much of the Court's pre-trial preparation is wasted. Relatedly, when a party raises an argument for the first time at trial on jury instructions, the ability of both the Court and the parties to research the new position is hampered by the time constraints of a trial day and the need to respect the time

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<sup>4</sup> The joint set of proposed jury instructions should include both preliminary jury instructions (from the appropriate Eleventh Circuit pattern instructions) as well as final jury instructions. Proposed voir dire questions and verdict forms should be e-mailed in Word format to this e-mail address as well.

commitment of the jury. Thus, the parties should confer and reach an agreement on as many jury instructions as possible because, through such an agreement, both the parties and the Court can focus their respective valuable time on the central issues in dispute that cannot be resolved through reasonable conferral.

The parties need not agree on the proposed language of each instruction or question on the verdict form. Where the parties do agree on a proposed instruction or question, that instruction or question shall be set forth in Times New Roman 14 point typeface. Instructions and questions proposed only by the plaintiff(s) to which the defendant(s) object shall be italicized. Instructions and questions proposed only by defendant(s) to which plaintiff(s) object shall be bold-faced. If a party's objection to an instruction is that the obstruction should not be given, the objecting party must still either (i) submit proposed wording for the instruction or (ii) state that there is no objection to the wording of the instruction, subject to the party's preserved objection. Each jury instruction shall be typed on a separate page and, except for Eleventh Circuit pattern instructions clearly identified as such, must be supported by citations to authority. In preparing the requested jury instructions, the parties shall use as a guide the pattern jury instructions for civil cases approved by the Eleventh Circuit, including the directions to counsel contained therein.

If a Defendant does not intend to pursue an affirmative defense at trial, or if a pled affirmative defense is not a valid affirmative defense under the law, the Defendant should not propose an instruction on that defense and should instead inform the Court of the same. Defenses such as "failure to state a claim" and "failure to prove the elements of a cause of action" are not affirmative defenses.

When the parties file proposed jury instructions, the parties shall also file a joint statement of the case. The statement of the case should be brief and should contain no argument. The

purpose of the joint statement of the case is merely to convey enough information to a prospective juror for that juror to ascertain whether he or she has previous knowledge of the case.

**5. BENCH TRIALS**

An additional copy of all proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (the date for filing the proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Law is set forth in the pretrial scheduling order) shall be sent in Word format to the chambers e-mail account listed above. Proposed Conclusions of Law must be supported by citations to authority.

**6. EXHIBIT AND WITNESS LISTS**

In any proceeding where evidence will be introduced, counsel shall submit to the Court a typed list of proposed witnesses and/or exhibits. All exhibits shall be pre-labeled in accordance with the proposed exhibit list, and only numerical sequences are permitted—alphabetical designations shall not be used. Exhibit labels must include the case number, the exhibit number, and the party offering the exhibit. A typewritten exhibit list setting forth the number, or letter, and description of each exhibit must be submitted prior to trial. Any composite exhibits should be listed separately, i.e. 1A, 1B, 1C, etc. The parties shall submit said exhibit list on AO Form 187, which is available from the Clerk's office and at <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/forms>. At trial, the parties shall deliver to the Court a USB flash drive that contains digital copies of the exhibits. The parties must also comply with Local Rule 5.3.

**7. TRIAL PLAN, STATUS CONFERENCE, AND PRETRIAL RULINGS**

At the Status Conference, the Court will require all parties to estimate the total number of witnesses each party intends to call at trial and to estimate the total amount of time requested for trial. The Court will utilize this estimate in the event multiple cases proceed to trial during the

relevant trial period. The parties' estimate is not intended to be binding on the parties—it is merely a preliminary scheduling tool for the Court.

As Calendar Call draws near, the Court will require a more detailed estimate of the time needed for trial in the form of a joint trial plan. The joint trial plan shall set forth the following information: (1) the anticipated length of time required for each party's opening statement; (2) the witnesses each party intends to call at trial, listed in the order in which these witnesses will be called;<sup>5</sup> (3) a *brief* description of each witness (*e.g.*, the identity of the witness and the relationship of the witness to any parties in the case); (4) whether the witness is an expert and, if so, the area of expertise of the witness; (5) whether each witness will testify live, by video deposition, or by reading of deposition testimony; (6) the anticipated length of time required for direct examination, cross examination, and redirect examination of each witness; (7) the anticipated length of time required for each party's closing argument; (8) any additional matters that may affect the course of trial; and (9) **an accurate summation of the total time allocated in the trial plan.**<sup>6</sup>

The Court prefers the trial plan to be submitted using the following format:

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<sup>5</sup> If adjustments become necessary during trial, the Court will not require the parties to call their witnesses in the order in which they are listed in the joint trial plan, as long as sufficient advance notice of the adjustments is provided to the Court and opposing counsel. However, the Court expects very little deviation from the joint trial plan in all other respects.

<sup>6</sup> The parties need not include an estimation of time for jury selection.

<b>Opening Statement (estimated time)</b>			15 min		
<b>Opening Statement (estimated time)</b>			15 min		
<b>Proposed Witnesses (in proposed sequence)</b>	<b>Relationship to Party(s)</b>	<b>Live / Depo / Video *</b>	<b>Time Estimate for</b>		
			<b>Direct</b>	<b>Cross</b>	<b>Redirect</b>
1. [REDACTED]	Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel [REDACTED]	L	15 min	20 min	5 min

Prior to filing the joint trial plan, the parties shall meet and confer regarding the matters outlined therein. The parties shall certify in the joint trial plan that they have complied with this requirement. No witness should appear on the trial plan who was not disclosed in the Pretrial Stipulation.

Two business days after the parties file their joint trial plan, the parties shall also file a Notice of Remaining Issues that Require Adjudication. This Notice shall inform the Court of areas in which a ruling is required including: (1) jury instructions, (2) verdict forms, (3) exhibits, (4) deposition designations, and (5) other evidentiary objections. The parties shall inform the Court of the general category or nature of the disputes and provide a brief summary of the factual and/or legal support for the parties' respective positions. At Calendar Call, the Court will discuss the volume of remaining issues with the parties. In the event the number of remaining issues is small, the Court will endeavor to handle these matters at Calendar Call. In the event the number of remaining issues is moderate or large, the Court will endeavor to set time before trial commences for argument and rulings on as many of the remaining issues as possible. In the event the Court is unable to address all issues prior to trial, the Court may utilize the first day of trial, either before or after jury selection, to render pre-trial rulings. The Court's objective in utilizing this procedure

is two-fold. First, the Court seeks to utilize the jury's service as efficiently as possible with minimal, if any, evidentiary objections at trial. Second, the Court seeks to finalize the jury instructions and verdict form early because, in the Court's experience, counsel's time during trial is best spent on the trial itself without distraction on the legal issues and argument that commonly arise in the finalization of jury instructions. Of course, the Court recognizes that the finalization of jury instructions cannot be accomplished until all of the evidence has been presented.

## **8. HEARINGS**

The Court will review *sua sponte* any motions (other than those referred to the Magistrate Judge) and determine which motions are appropriate for a hearing. Counsel is allowed to appear in person or via telephone, unless the Court instructs otherwise. In order to appear via telephone, counsel must file a notice of telephonic appearance, as set forth in the instructions in this Order, at least one (1) day prior to the hearing. The Court will endeavor to give the parties as much notice of the scheduled hearing as possible, but, at times, notice may be within a week of the hearing. The Court's *sua sponte* setting of hearings on motions does not preclude the parties from requesting oral argument, as appropriate, on filed motions. Finally, counsel should keep in mind the need to provide courtroom experience to the next generation of practitioners and, as a result, the Court will particularly welcome any less-experienced counsel to argue any of the motions set for a hearing. Additionally, the Court will permit experienced counsel to reserve the right to supplement or amend oral argument by less-experienced counsel, and the Court may afford a slight amount of additional time to allow for such supplementation or amendment.

## **9. MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND STATEMENTS OF MATERIAL FACTS**

Local Rule 56.1 requires a motion for summary judgment (and opposition thereto) to be accompanied by a statement of material facts. The Rule also imposes very specific and very

detailed requirements on a statement of material facts. Because the Court will strictly enforce the requirements of the Rule, the parties should carefully study the Rule to ensure their filings are in full compliance.

#### **10. MOTIONS IN LIMINE**

Each party is limited to filing one motion in limine that contains no more than three requests for relief. This limitation includes *Daubert* challenges to expert witnesses. Any party may move for a modification of this limitation at least one week in advance of the deadline for filing motions in limine and must provide a detailed basis to support the requested relief. Motions in limine that request for the Court to order the opposing party to comply with the Federal Rules of Evidence are improper and may be denied immediately.

#### **11. MOTIONS TO STRIKE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

Motions to strike are generally disfavored as courts consider them “a drastic remedy to be resorted to only when required for the purposes of justice” that should only be granted when allegations “have no possible relation to the controversy.” *Augustus v. Bd. of Pub. Instruction*, 306 F.2d 862, 868 (5th Cir. 1962). This Court disfavors motions to strike affirmative defenses. However, the Court will not permit a defendant to raise an affirmative defense that is not, in fact, an affirmative defense (such as the affirmative defense of “failure to state a claim”) at any stage of the litigation, including upon the filing of a motion for summary judgment and at trial. When counsel files such affirmative defenses, it reflects a lack of due diligence in the crafting of the answer and the affirmative defenses. The Court will construe improper affirmative defenses as denials. *See Ramnarine v. CP RE Holdco 2009-1, LLC*, No. 12-61716, 2013 WL 1788503, at \*4 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 26, 2013) (“The proper remedy when a party mistakenly labels a denial as an affirmative defense is not to strike the claim but instead to treat it as a specific denial.”).

Nonetheless, the Court does not prohibit any party from filing a motion to strike affirmative defenses. In the event a party elects to file a motion to strike affirmative defenses, however, the party must certify in the opening paragraph of the motion that the party has read and considered this section in the Court's Order and has considered the case law cited herein.

## **12. DEPOSITION DESIGNATIONS**

In the experience of this Court, only a small fraction of deposition designations are utilized at trial. Juxtaposed to the small amount of deposition designation testimony utilized at trial is the large amount of time and expense that deposition designations entail: the proponent must study a deposition to designate relevant testimony, the opposing party must prepare objections to designated testimony, the proponent must thereafter respond to the opposing party's objections, the parties must confer on all objections, the Court must hear argument on unresolved, contested objections, and the Court must, in many cases, review extensive portions of deposition transcripts. The Court's review of deposition transcripts is complicated by the fact that the Court is often without the benefit—unlike the parties—of the context of the entire scope of evidence that will be introduced at trial. The foregoing impacts the amount of time the parties have to prepare for the trial and the amount of time that jurors may spend hearing evidence on a given trial day. In summary, the foregoing affects the Court's and the parties' obligations under Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 1 requires that the Federal Rules be “construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.” In accordance with its obligations under Rule 1, the Court orders the following.

The parties must decide whether deposition designations require adjudication prior to trial. If no adjudication is necessary, the requirements imposed in this section do not apply. By way of example, if the parties intend to read deposition designation testimony out loud at trial, the Court can rule on objections to the testimony contemporaneously with the reading; adjudication prior to trial is unnecessary.

Alternatively, a party may decide that an objection to deposition testimony is of sufficient importance that the Court must adjudicate the objection prior to trial. Relatedly, a party may elect to use video depositions in lieu of a reading, and because video editing is a time-consuming process, pretrial adjudication of disputed testimony is necessary. In either situation, the requirements of this section apply and, contemporaneously with the parties' filing of proposed jury instructions, the parties must file a Notice of Intent to Seek Pretrial Adjudication of Deposition Designations. The notice must be accompanied with the joint creation of a physical, non-electronic deposition designation notebook, subject to the follow requirements.

First, the notebook must be delivered to Chambers by the deadline for the parties' joint Notice of Remaining Issues that Require Adjudication. Second, the notebook (or notebooks) must contain the full deposition transcript for each designated witness. Third, the designated (or counter-designated) testimony for each witness must be highlighted and easy to locate and identify. Fourth, objections to the designated testimony must be supplemented with an appendix that contains detailed legal argument explaining the objections, together with a response from the opposing party. Fifth and finally, an objection to designated testimony may only be raised after a full, reasonable conferral between the parties on the issue in dispute as more fully set forth below.

The deposition designation notebook must be accompanied by a certification, by the party objecting, that: (i) the parties have conferred on the objection, (ii) the objection is raised in good faith, (iii) the objection raises an issue that the parties, working together as professionals, cannot resolve without court intervention, and (iv) the expenditure of judicial labor is the only avenue by which the dispute may be resolved. The Court will carefully consider all of the objections brought to its attention. In the event the Court concludes that a designating party or counsel, or an objecting party or counsel, has failed "to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every

action and proceeding,” the Court may consider sanctions, as appropriate. Similarly, if the Court concludes that objections to designations must be ruled upon contemporaneously with the reading of designated testimony<sup>7</sup> at trial because of a party or counsel’s failure to comply with this Order, the Court may consider sanctions, as appropriate.

### **13. PRETRIAL STIPULATION**

The Pretrial Stipulation shall conform to S.D. Fla. L.R. 16.1(e). The Court will not accept unilateral pretrial stipulations and will strike *sua sponte* any such submissions. Should any of the parties fail to cooperate in preparing the Pretrial Stipulation, all parties shall file (by the date the pretrial stipulation was due) a certification with the Court stating the circumstances. Upon receipt of such certifications, the Court may issue an order requiring the non-cooperating party or parties to show cause why such party or parties, or their respective attorneys, should not be sanctioned for the failure to comply with the Court’s order. The pretrial disclosures and objections required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3) should be served, but not filed with the Clerk’s Office, as the same information is required to be attached to the parties’ Pretrial Stipulation. The filing of a motion to continue trial shall not stay the requirement for the filing of a Pretrial Stipulation.

The Pretrial Stipulation must contain a list of the exhibits each side intends to offer at trial and a list of each witness who will testify at trial. If an exhibit does not appear on the exhibit list, that exhibit may not be offered at trial absent good cause and no prejudice to the other side. If a witness does not appear on the witness list, that witness may not testify at trial absent good cause and no prejudice to the other side. Finally, in addition to the requirements outlined above, the parties must begin to confer and prepare the proposed jury instructions at the time they are preparing the pretrial stipulation.

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<sup>7</sup> Such a ruling may mean that a transcript of a video deposition must be read in lieu of presentation of the video recording.

#### **14. COMPUTERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT**

Counsel desiring to utilize laptop computers or other electronic equipment in the courtroom shall file a motion and submit a proposed order granting such use one week prior to the commencement of trial. The motion and proposed order should describe with specificity (1) the equipment, (2) the make and model of the equipment, and (3) the identity of the person who will bring the proposed equipment. A sample order permitting electronic equipment into the courtroom is available for viewing on the Court's website at: <http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov / content / judge-robin-l-rosenberg>. Counsel shall contact the courtroom deputy at least one week prior to trial to discuss any special equipment (video monitor, etc.) that may require special arrangements.

#### **15. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ORDER**

Intentional or repeated non-compliance with any provision of this Order may subject the non-complying party or counsel to appropriate sanctions. It is the duty of all counsel to enforce the timetable set forth herein in order to ensure an expeditious resolution of this cause.

#### **16. SETTLEMENT**

If the case is settled, counsel shall so inform the Court within two court-days of settlement by submitting an appropriate notice of settlement, stipulation for dismissal, or motion for dismissal, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a). *See Local Rule 16.4.* The parties shall attend all hearings and abide by all time requirements unless and until an order of dismissal is filed.

#### **17. COMMUNICATION WITH CHAMBERS**

Rules regarding communication with Chambers are available for viewing at <http://www.flsd.uscourts.gov / content / judge-robin-l-rosenberg>.

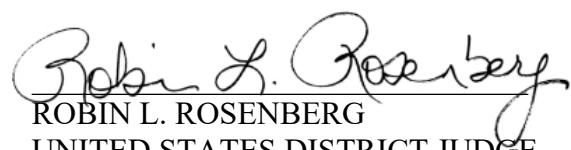
#### **18. MEDIATION**

Pursuant to Local Rule 16.2, this case is referred to mediation as follows:

- a. Mediation shall be completed by the above stated deadline for completing mediation;
- b. The parties shall—within the above stated deadline to designate a mediator and to schedule a time, date, and place for mediation—agree upon a mediator and file a Notice with the Court naming the chosen mediator and stating the date, time, and location for which mediation has been scheduled. If the parties are unable to agree upon mediator, they shall ask the Clerk of Court to designate a mediator from the list of certified mediators on a blind random basis;
- c. Counsel for Plaintiff shall be responsible for coordinating a mediation date, time, and location agreeable to the mediator and all counsel of record;
- d. **Within one (1) day** of the mediation conference, the mediator shall file a Mediation Report indicating who attended the mediation and the result thereof; and
- e. The parties shall refer to the portion of this Order designated “Settlement” for instructions on how to proceed after settlement.

**DONE and ORDERED** in Chambers, West Palm Beach, Florida, this 30th day of July, 2024.

Copies furnished to:  
Counsel of record

  
ROBIN L. ROSENBERG  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE